

# THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Address, STATE JOURNAL, Topeka, Kansas.

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## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 4.—For Kansas: Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday: Partly, followed by increasing clouds; colder in eastern portion tonight; northerly winds becoming variable.

ADMIRAL MELLO: We will fight this out, if it takes all summer, and winter.

INSANITY will not save man from hanging; but life matters little to an insane man.

THE "I am a Democrat" kind of Democrats in Kansas are now nearly all holding office.

SECRETARY GRESHAM makes about as many and as grievous mistakes as Governor Lewelling.

THE Hawaiian war is well over. It won't take more than three or four years to bury all the dead.

WE are here to stay, is the motto of the new newspaper, it is also the one over the graveyard gate.

THE British bondholders are so mad that they say the new Santa Fe officials are "recoverers" of stolen goods.

THERE is an overproduction of tooth-picks, as the results of last times. People can't afford to pick their teeth, perhaps.

IT is to be hoped that Mr. Don Jam, or Donjon, or Jundin, or Dinjim, or whatever his name is, has been disposed of, once for all.

ALL snarehists should be sent on exploring expeditions to the North Pole; provided they promised not to blow it up when they found it.

WHY should a tramp work? Berry Wall and Ward McAllister and J. J. Van Allen do not work and they are just as useless and worthless, though not so dirty, as a tramp.

EVERY time the county clerk meets in state convention they adopt a resolution that real property shall be assessed at its full value. It never is done, however, and all attempts in this direction appear futile.

A BRITISH warship has been punishing the cannibals in the South Seas. At one place the captain says he found the bones of thirty sailors along the beach; he didn't say anything about seeing their "flights along the shore." Probably the cannibals left nothing.

NOT a cent of capital can be got to put into any venture in Massachusetts, Ohio or New York, and they haven't Popular Government. There is a great deal of rot about scaring away "Eastern capital." Eastern capital is just as afraid of New York state as it is of Kansas.

THE Wichita Eagle says that a computation of the votes cast in the several congressional districts last November shows a Republican plurality in the state of 32,800 and that had the election been for congressmen a solid Republican delegation would have been chosen.

"FARMER SMITH will probably announce his candidacy for governor in a few days," says the Salina Republican. Farmer Smith has already announced his candidacy for governor. He says that "if Major Morrill will not retire from the race, why should I retire?" Farmer Smith does not know when he has had enough.

TOPEKA ladies kept "open house" yesterday. Topeka is a very jay kind of town, worse, in fact, than Atchison.—Lawrence Journal.

THERE are towns in Kansas where the ladies can't "keep open house" on New Years because all the men have the bad taste to get drunk, but Topeka is not that kind of a town. We are sorry for the Kansas towns that are.

IOLA seems to possess natural gas in unlimited quantities. The latest well that has been struck there is "a regular gusher." It produces a daily flow of 1,357,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The question the people of Iola is asking themselves is, what shall we do with it? No manufacturer is now seeking investment, and the gas is all going to waste. The light from the burning well can be seen for 20 miles.

The Wilson bill threatens to injure the salt industry of Kansas. It is precious little that Kansas has been benefited by protection, but if the other states of the Union are to have their "infant industries" taken care of, Kansas should not allow herself to be plucked. The salt industry of Kansas is not five years old, yet it has grown to large proportions. The city of Hutchinson alone now sends out 1,400,000 barrels of common fine salt, and more than 2,000,000 packages of refined dairy salt annually, and 400 families in the city are dependent on the industry. A large area, around Hutchinson, is underlain with a solid stratum of salt 550 feet in thickness. The great packers of the west pronounce it superior in quality to the English salt. The manufacturers ship their salt to every state in the Union. Last year 170,000 tons of "black" coal from Kansas mines was consumed in the manufacture of salt at Hutchinson. Before the discovery of salt at Hutchinson the average price all over Kansas, owing to the long haul from New York and Michigan, was \$2.50 per barrel, free on board the cars. The product in bulk sells at ten cents per hundred weight. There is a very small margin of profit in the business. The manufacturers at Hutchinson claim that free English salt, coming over as ballast, in addition to low freights on the Mississippi river, will enable the English shippers to drive the Kansas and Michigan salt men out of the vast area.

It was the institution for the deaf and dumb, at Olathe, where Mrs. Lease had been employed at \$400 per year as bookkeeper for the superintendent. When Mr. Walker had charge under the public law they did not need a superintendent. We hear that every member of the state board of charities, except one, has secured a position for a relative in that institution. No wonder it has been going to the dogs.—Minneapolis Messenger.

The Populists are guilty of nepotism in a great many instances, but not in this one. Young Mr. Lease is not employed at the institution for the deaf and dumb. He served as a substitute for two weeks for an employee who was taking a vacation. When the employee returned Mr. Lease left the institution.

KANSAS CITY, KAN., is the largest horse and mule market in the United States, Chicago alone excepted. Kansas City is shipping horses and mules to all parts of the United States, and during the past season it furnished several carloads to England, France and Germany. A large number of mules were also shipped to the West Indies. This stock is all drawn from the plains of Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory. As the breeds are improved there is nothing to prevent this region from turning out the finest horses in the world. It is fitted by nature for raising horses, as the thousands of wild herds that used to wander here amply testify.

Two hundred and seventeen Kansans are said to be holding positions under the government at Washington. This is shown by the roster. Many of these claiming to be from Kansas have not lived in this state for years. Thirty-seven of the 217 are employed in the treasury, twenty-five in the war department, four in the navy, ten in the post-office, eighty-nine in the interior department, eight in the agricultural department, and forty-four in the bureau of printing and engraving.

HELEN M. GOSCHER in a speech at Chicago referring to the temperance question said: "You will vote for the protection of sheep before you will vote for the protection of your own children."

## KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

KANSAS has nine students at Yale. Winfield is said because in "a city of its size" so few arrests were made New Year's.

MISS Winnie Glanville won the "News" offer of a free term in the Hutchinson Conservatory of Music.

THE Arkansas City Traveler has a head of "Little Travelers." Has it ever tried a fine comb or red precipitate?

THE musicians at Salina are so punctiliously polite that they apologize through the newspapers for not responding to an encore.

ONE Atchison man had nothing better to do and no more respect for himself than to commence the new year by writing a sonnet.

MCPHERSON Republican: If the large attendance at the shows is any criterion, there are not so many poor people in this city as there seems to be.

LAWRENCE Gazette: It was a Lawrence man who was down to Kansas City to hear the divine Paul last week, who ordered "Kansas-backed" duck at the Midland.

WICHITA saloon keepers are arrested if they keep open after midnight, not from any attempt to enforce law of course, but as a kindness to the saloon keepers—they need sleep.

WELLINGTON Mail: Fort Scott has organized a "mind-reading society." This comes to fill a long felt want and will take the place of "who stole the diamond" and "winkum."

THE college boys are getting back to their studies all over the state, and as the returns from the examinations come in the football players find that it is a "condition" not a theory that confronts them.

EMPORIA Gazette: Five members of the Baker University foot ball team graduate this year and will attend a theological seminary preparatory to the ministry. This is a good record for foot ball and also for the ministry.

SINCE retelling our dining room we have the nearest place in the city, Whitlister & Co., 733 Kansas avenue.

CALL and examine our prices before purchasing "Meal tickets" elsewhere. Whitlister & Co.

## EMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

One of Many Honorable Positions to Which Wayne MacVeagh Has Been Appointed.

Having been minister to Turkey in 1870-1, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh has had some diplomatic experience to qualify him for the post of ambassador to Italy, to which he has been appointed by President Cleveland.

Mr. MacVeagh has long occupied a position in the front rank of the legal profession and has achieved considerable distinction in politics. He was a Republican up to the last presidential campaign, when he supported Mr. Cleveland, and was, during the interval between his terms, a member of the New York law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh. Mr. MacVeagh acted principally as advisory counsel to this firm, as the bulk of his own practice is in Philadelphia.

He was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa., April 19, 1853, and received his preliminary education at a school in Portstown. He graduated from Yale in the famous class of 1873, standing tenth in a membership of 103, and then studied law and was admitted to practice at West Chester in 1876. Soon afterward he was elected district attorney of Chester county, in which capacity he served for three years.

Mr. MacVeagh became prominent in Pennsylvania politics in 1868, when he was chairman of the Republican state central committee. President Grant appointed him minister to Turkey in 1871, and he held the post till the close of 1873, when he resigned and resumed his law practice at Harrisburg, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to Philadelphia.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1873, and was appointed by President Hayes in 1877 a member of the famous committee of "visiting statesmen" who were sent south to adjust things in Louisiana. President Garfield appointed him attorney general in 1881, and he remained a member of President Arthur's cabinet until the middle of December of that year.

## INDIANA'S FIRST GOVERNOR.

A New Granite Monument Marks His Grave at Charlestown.

After 60 years of neglect Indiana has erected at Charlestown a monument to her first governor, Jonathan Jennings. It is of New Hampshire granite, nearly eight feet in height, and marks the place of the governor's burial on a hillside in the old cemetery at the edge of the town. Governor Jennings died on his farm, about three miles west of Charlestown, on July 26, 1834, and no stone ever marked his resting place until this monument was erected.

It is a great debt which Indiana has thus tardily paid. She owes her existence as a state to a bill which Jonathan Jennings introduced in congress in 1816, when he was her territorial delegate, and she owes him much besides. He was president of the convention which framed her constitution, and it was in great measure due to his vigilance that nothing favorable to slavery was incorporated in the organic law of the state. He was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty with the Potawatomi and Miami Indians in 1834, and saved Indiana from the bloody fate which overtook Wisconsin and Illinois in the Black Hawk war of that year.

Jonathan Jennings was born in Virginia in 1784 and resided in Fayette county, Pa., whether his family removed in



THE JENNINGS MONUMENT.

7790. He studied law and soon after becoming of age emigrated to Indiana, floating down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to where Jeffersonville now stands. He was admitted to the bar in Clark county, and soon afterward got an appointment as clerk to the receiver of public money at Vincennes. On the organization of the territorial legislature he was made the first clerk of that body, and later in the same year was elected first delegate to congress.

After the adoption of the constitution in 1816 he was elected governor of the new state and re-elected in 1818. During this year President Monroe appointed him on the commission which negotiated the "new purchase" from the Indians, and an attempt was made to oust him from the governorship on the ground that he had violated the law prohibiting the holding of more than one office. The attempt failed, and in 1820 he was one of the commissioners which located the capital at Indianapolis.

In 1822 Governor Jennings was elected to congress from the Second district and was afterward re-elected for three successive terms. On his retirement he was appointed one of the Indian commissioners of 1823, and two years later he died.

Although to Jonathan Jennings belongs the honor of being the first governor of the state, William Henry Harrison was the first territorial governor.

## A NEGLECTED SHRINE.

A MEMORIAL TO MARK THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON.

The Government Purchases the Old Wakefield Plantation on Pope's Creek—A Wharf and a Monument Among the Improvements Provided For.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Va., on the plantation now known as Wakefield, where his great-grandfather, John Washington, had settled on his arrival in Virginia soon after the middle of the seventeenth century. The plantation borders on the Potomac river for about half a mile and runs back for some distance between two creeks—Pope's creek and Bridge creek—containing probably about 1,300 acres. Wakefield was formerly referred to as Bridge Creek, though the original house, the one in which George Washington was born, stood nearer Pope's creek, being in fact only a few hundred feet from its bank and a considerable distance up from the Potomac river.

The father of his country was not cradled in the lap of luxury. According to most of the accepted authorities, the home in which he was born was a four roomed wooden structure, with a chimney at each end, utterly unpretentious and perfectly plain outside and in. The only approach to ornament is said to have been a chimney piece in the "best room" decorated with Dutch tiles, covered with rude pictures of Scriptural scenes. The house is said to have been destroyed in 1795, and of the authenticity of the numerous illustrations of it that have been published nothing can now be discovered.



WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

ered with rude pictures of Scriptural scenes. The house is said to have been destroyed in 1795, and of the authenticity of the numerous illustrations of it that have been published nothing can now be discovered.

Indeed the accuracy of the accepted description of the house itself has lately been called into question. An inventory of the property of Anstin Washington, found with some other papers in the possession of one of the Havemeyer family of New York, has given the assiduous Moncure D. Conway reason to believe that the house was really a fine residence, with eight bedrooms, besides other apartments. Some corroboration of this is found in Washington's letter to Sir Isaac Heard, in which he speaks of his father's "mansion" at Bridge Creek, and Wrenn's "Life of Washington" also refers to it as "this large house." But that matter is after all of less importance than perpetuating the memory of its location.

Whatever it may have been, the site of the dwelling is no longer like most American places of historic interest, neglected and forlorn. All that remains of the house is a pile of broken bricks and stones that evidently formed part of the chimneys and foundation. Up to a few years ago one of the chimneys still stood like a rugged monument upon the historic spot, but that has disappeared. So also has the stone with which George Washington Parke Curtis, Washington's adopted son and one of his executors, in 1816 marked the site of the house. Washington's father, grandfather and great-grandfather lived and died at Wakefield and were all buried in the family vault, which is but a short distance from the birthplace and equally neglected, nothing remaining of it but a group of trees and a few broken stone slabs with some half legible inscriptions.

On June 14, 1879, Congress made an appropriation of \$2,000 for a monument to mark the spot where Washington was born. In the following spring Mr. Evans, then secretary of state, paid a visit to the place and subsequently wrote a letter to Speaker Randall, suggesting that it should be preserved and a suitable memorial erected. He estimated that it would cost \$30,000, and congress increased its appropriation to that amount, at the same time extending its original design so as to include the purchase of the property and the construction of a suitable wharf and approaches for visitors who might come down the Potomac—the only practicable way of approaching the place.

The property was purchased by the government for \$5,000 from John E. Wilson, formerly of Maryland, who has been living there for the past 40 years. He married Miss Bettie Washington, the granddaughter of William Augustine Washington, a nephew of the general and one of his heirs and executors. After the purchase price was paid the amount left for completing the project of congress, including the construction of the wharf, was \$24,513, and of this sum Colonel John M. Wilson of the engineer corps of the army, who has been given charge of the matter, has made a contract which will devote \$9,850 to the construction of a wharf near the mouth of Bridge creek. The pier is to be of iron, with a wooden deck, and will be 1,050 feet long by 16 feet wide. Work upon it is to begin May 1, 1894, and it is to be completed ready for use by the first of next August.

These expenditures from the appropriation will leave something less than \$15,000 for the erection of the monument and such other work as may be necessary. The amount is small, but Colonel Wilson may be depended upon to make the best possible use of it in designing and erecting the desired monument. He was until lately superintendent of the Military academy at West Point, and during President Cleveland's former administration he was in charge of the public buildings and grounds in Washington. Prior to that he had charge of the breakwater improvement at Cleveland. He is especially popular in White House circles and was formerly the practical director of social functions in the presidential mansion.

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2 gallon pail Syrup.....	55
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3 cans Oysters.....	25
6 cans Oil Sardines.....	25
3 cans Mustard Sardines.....	25
3 pkgs. New England Mince Meat.....	25
King's Self-rising Buckwheat Flour, per pkg.....	10
Ground Java Coffee, per pkg.....	10
No. 1 Sugar Cured Ham, per lb.....	10 1/2
Best Dry Salt Pork, per lb.....	8
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## TELE.

# 252

## "ANNIE LAURIE" WAS PLAYED.

Incident of the Day on Which Mayor Harrison Was Hanged.

The following is one of the most striking incidents of the day on which all that was mortal of the late mayor of Chicago was laid at rest:

One of the bands that had marched in the funeral procession, when passing the Auditorium building south on Michigan avenue on its homeward march, in the evening struck up the tune of "Annie Laurie." The music was cheerful and stirring. A large crowd naturally gathered in front of the hotel to view the regiment of soldiers that followed in its wake. Those who at first failed to recognize the familiar air and many of those who did wondered at the lively strains from a band which had but a few hours previously been playing solemn funeral dirges in the procession from which they were returning.

Gradually the meaning of it all dawned upon the minds of the people and the words, "For my bonnie Annie Laurie I would lay me down and die," doubtless were silently spoken by those who recalled the last word that fell from the dying lips of Carter H. Harrison—"Annie."

Beneath Tons of Snow.

Some of the mountain railroads in Switzerland find it advantageous to open long before the snow melts on their upper parts, and to do this an enormous amount of snow has to be shored away. Last spring when the road from Gilon, on Lake Geneva, up to Rocher de Naye was opened, the cars ran for some distance between walls of solid compressed snow twelve to twenty feet high. When the work began one of the upper stations had disappeared, and it was supposed that it had been swept away by the winter storms. A rounded elevation was recognized as the site of a water tank, and from this the position of the station was determined and excavations were begun. After digging down six feet the showery struck, not the foundation, but the roof of the station, which was in its place intact.

Newspaper Tax in Turkey.

A peculiar feature in Ottoman journalism is the fact that every publisher is required by law to pay a revenue tax of two paras, or one fifth of a cent, per copy printed each issue. This tax is collected by issuing stamps for the purpose, which have to be pasted on each sheet, like postage stamps before going to press, and canceled by the printing running over them. In consequence the unfortunate publisher is forced to pay a tax on waste copies as well as on unsold ones. It is therefore evident that a daily paper printing 10,000 copies be taxed at least \$20 every day in the year.

American Steam Laundry.

112 West 7th. Telephone 341.

## BORN.

To Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Linney at 1834 Grand avenue, a son, Jan. 3.

A daughter was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hixon, at 927 Kansas avenue. Mr. Hixon is the traveling agent at Eighth and Kansas avenues.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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